

AMERICAN OPINION

In this number



A REVIEW OF THE NEWS

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AMERICAN OPINION

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October 15, 1960

Dear Reader:

We have always run this magazine to suit ourselves.

Frequently you don't know whether our next issue is going to be a whole book, or a thin set of statistical tables. Nor do we.

And yet we believe AMERICAN OPINION has become, by a huge margin, the most widely quoted journal, in proportion to its circulation size, in America. Just in the last few months whole articles or long extracts from our pages have been reprinted in some twenty other publications, ranging in circulation from a few thousand to over a million subscribers, in the United States alone. In addition there have been similar reprints of our material in England, France, the Scandinavian Countries, Argentina, The Dominican Republic, Australia, and South Korea. And our own paid readership has increased by more than fifty percent within that same period.

So we are not herewith apologizing with regard to this issue. But we are explaining. After so much time and effort had gone into the preceding *Scoreboard Issue* — and since we do undertake to insure you, by our *Review Of The News*, against completely missing any current event of importance — it seemed wise to catch up quickly in this way. Our November issue, which is now also ready for the printer, will again be a "regular" number, containing excellent articles by William Schlam, Revilo Oliver, Hubert Kregeloh, Willis Stone, and other brilliant disturbers of the (Communist) "peace."

And we promise "your time's worth" in every paragraph.

Sincerely,

Robert Welch

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A REVIEW OF THE NEWS

This is a magazine of opinion. But opinion should be based on facts. Here are the facts for

MAY, 1960

Sunday, May 1

→ Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba celebrates May Day in typical Communist fashion with a three and one-half hour tirade against the United States.

→ In Vatican City, Pope John XXIII delivers a scathing denunciation of atheistic Communism as he urges workers to follow in the footsteps of St. Joseph, the Nazarene carpenter.

→ President Eisenhower is hung in effigy by Tokyo demonstrators who protest against the pending Japanese-American mutual security treaty.

Monday, May 2

→ The House of Representatives resolves, by a vote of 275 to 0, that President Eisenhower should seek the restoration of fundamental freedoms for the captive Soviet satellite nations when he meets with Khrushchev in their proposed summit meeting later this month.

→ After eight stays of execution and twelve years after conviction of seventeen crimes (including kidnaping, perversion, attempted rape, and robbery), Caryl Chessman is executed by the State of California.

→ Secretary of State Herter and foreign ministers of the NATO nations are witness to "student" demonstrations against the government of Premier Adnan Menderes in Ankara, Turkey.

Tuesday, May 3

→ American officials announce that a weather-observation plane, on a routine flight over Turkey, is missing.

→ If Vice President Nixon receives the Republican Party's presidential nomination, he prefers New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller as his running mate, according to sources close to Mr. Nixon.

Wednesday, May 4

→ Matthew J. Connelly, former personal secretary to President Truman, and T. Lamar Caudle, chief of the Justice Department's tax division during the Truman administration, begin their sentences in federal prison, four years after being convicted of conspiracy to prevent prosecution of a tax evader.

→ Communist China's Chairman Mao Tse-tung pledges "firm support" for Communist Castro's Cuban revolution.

→ An anonymous writer in the authoritative *Army Information Digest* maintains that American army officials do not believe that Soviet Russia is building a force capable of launching a nuclear attack upon the United States.

→ Judge J. Sam Perry of the Federal District Court in Chicago rules that "forced and controlled" racial integration in private housing developments is illegal.

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Thursday, May 5

→ Premier Khrushchev, in an address to the Supreme Soviet, with American Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson looking on, claims that Russian soldiers, using a rocket, shot down an American plane over Soviet territory on May 1.

→ A spokesman for the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration explains that an unarmed American weather-observation plane went astray near the Soviet-Turkish border last Sunday morning when the civilian pilot's oxygen supply failed, causing him to "black out."

→ British Colonial Secretary Ian MacLeod announces that the British Somaliland Protectorate will be granted its independence on July 1, 1960.

Friday, May 6

→ A Pentagon news release says that Soviet Chief Air Marshal K. A. Vershinin is expected to visit the United States for a week, beginning on May 14.

→ Antony Armstrong-Jones, a photographer, weds Margaret Windsor, a British princess, only sister of Queen Elizabeth II.

→ Soviet Marshal Andrei A. Grechko informs the Supreme Soviet that Premier Khrushchev personally ordered the shooting down of the American plane over Soviet territory on May 1. American Ambassador Thompson in Moscow requests more information from the Soviets on the shooting.

→ In Jakarta, Indonesia "student demonstrators" invade the Dutch diplomatic mission as a protest against recent reinforcement of the Dutch military garrison in Western New Guinea.

Saturday, May 7

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev claims that an American U-2 plane is in Russian possession, and that an American pilot, Francis Powers, has confessed to spying. American officials admit that a plane, missing for six days, probably made an unauthorized flight over Soviet territory.

→ Harold E. Stassen, former disarmament adviser to President Eisenhower and now a Philadelphia lawyer, surmises that American military officers scheduled the U-2 flight in order to upset the proposed summit meeting which is supposed to begin May 16.

→ The White House announces that the United States will resume underground tests of nuclear explosives sometime this year. British and Soviet officials will be allowed to witness most or all of these tests.

→ Leonid I. Brezhnev succeeds Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov as "president" of the Soviet Union. His actual title is: Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

→ Castro's Cuban régime resumes diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Relations had been severed by former Cuban Prime Minister Fulgencio Batista in 1952.

Sunday, May 8

→ Representative Charles Porter of Oregon, a guest on a television program conducted by Eleanor Roosevelt, says it is time that the United States "pulled the rug out from under Chiang Kai-shek." Mr. Porter has persistently advocated *red carpet treatment* for Cuba's Communist Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

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→ The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy reports that it is virtually impossible at this time to design a detection system to monitor underground atomic tests.

Monday, May 9

→ Secretary of State Herter announces that the flight on May 1 by the U-2 plane over the Soviet Union was one of a years-old series of reconnaissance missions authorized by President Eisenhower's directives.

→ Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota introduces a bill to establish federal standards for the size and duration of unemployment compensation payments. Under this bill payments would be standard in all states for a maximum of fifty-two weeks unemployment.

→ Syngman Rhee, former president of South Korea, states that he has no intention of ever re-entering political affairs.

→ Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming says that he will not seek re-election this year.

Tuesday, May 10

→ An American nuclear-powered submarine, *Triton*, ends a record-breaking around-the-world under-water trip of eighty-four days, during which it traveled 41,500 miles without surfacing.

→ Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, praises the United States Central Intelligence Agency for its U-2 spy-plane program.

Wednesday, May 11

→ The North American Air Defense Command vigorously denies European

reports that Soviet spy planes have penetrated the continental radar network and flown over the United States.

→ Japanese Foreign Minister Sujiyama says that his government would ask for American military help if the Soviet Union attacks Japan.

→ The Swiss government expels two Soviet embassy secretaries who had been caught trying to buy Swiss military secrets and also information on American rocket bases in West Germany.

Thursday, May 12

→ Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut reveals that American scientists have informed President Eisenhower of the possible developments of a neutron or "death ray" bomb.

→ Newfoundland's Premier Joseph Smallwood says that he is receptive to the offer of Soviet experts who wish to help develop the hydro-electric power potential of Hamilton Falls in Labrador.

→ A National Aeronautics and Space Administration pilot, Jeo Walker, in an X-15 rocket space ship, sets a new speed record of 2111 miles per hour.

→ The long-winded Cuban Prime Minister Castro is not present but, nevertheless, an anti-American rally at Havana University lasts five hours.

Friday, May 13

→ In San Francisco, police eject two hundred Communist-led agitators and rioters from a hearing of a House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities, wherein hostile witnesses were ritualistically invoking their "constitutional rights."

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→ The Department of Commerce adds about two hundred and fifty more items to the list of goods which American firms can export to the Soviet Union and its satellites.

→ The Norwegian government formally protests to the United States government against American use of Norway as a terminus for U-2 spy plane flights across Soviet Russia.

Saturday, May 14

→ James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (A.F. of L.-C.I.O.), says that "it is easier to meet with Khrushchev than with the head of General Electric."

→ Italian Premier Fernando Tambroni's cabinet decides that Somalia, now a United Nations and Italian trusteeship, will be granted independence on July 1, 1960.

→ In Concord, New Hampshire more than one hundred students, most of them from Dartmouth College and the University of New Hampshire, picket the empty State House on behalf of Willard Uphaus, executive director of World Fellowship. Uphaus is serving a one-year jail term for contempt of court as a result of his refusal to answer questions in a state probe of subversive activities.

→ The United States Conference of Mayors recommends the establishment in the federal government of a cabinet-level post for Urban Affairs.

→ The United States Navy's fifth ballistic missile-submarine, *Abraham Lincoln*, is launched at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Sunday, May 15

→ Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates orders United States Army, Navy and Air Force units on a world-wide surprise alert, which terminates, just as surprisingly, after six hours and ten minutes.

→ In a television interview conducted by David Susskind, Vice President Nixon states that the United States should *not* sever diplomatic relations with dictator-led governments.

→ George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Service, says he understands that U-2 spy plane pilot, Francis Powers was under orders to admit that his mission was one of espionage. Powers, according to Allen, carried a pistol and hypodermic needle to take his own life only if he was in danger of being tortured.

Monday, May 16

→ At the Paris summit conference Khrushchev demands American apologies and punishment for the parties responsible for the U-2 missions; and, the Soviet Premier withdraws his invitation to President Eisenhower to visit Russia. (No decision is announced as to what American embassy officials in Moscow will do with the four thousand-dollar, eighteen-foot hydrojet boat which Eisenhower had intended as his present to Khrushchev.) The summit meeting itself begins to dissolve amid the obscene language and blustering of the Soviet Prime Minister.

→ Field Marshal Ayub Khan, president of Pakistan, says that Soviet aircraft have been making uninvited reconnaissance flights over Pakistan for some time.

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→ President Eisenhower announces that the United States has ceased using aircraft to photograph military installations in the Soviet Union.

Tuesday, May 17

→ Klaus Fuchs is made chief of Communist East Germany's nuclear energy program. Fuchs was released from British imprisonment in 1959 after serving nine years of a fourteen-year sentence received for giving *American* atomic secrets to the Russians.

→ President Eisenhower signs an authorization bill for a foreign aid program with a ceiling a \$4,086,300,000 for fiscal year 1961. Eisenhower had asked for \$88,780,000 more than this ceiling.

Wednesday, May 18

→ Vice President Nixon acknowledges that two Soviet officials were discovered trying to get classified information from an American citizen at Springfield, Massachusetts on September 18, 1959. Secretary of State Herter decided against the arrest of the two spies so as to prevent a diplomatic furor during Soviet Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United States at that time.

→ Senator John J. Williams of Delaware reveals that the Air Force recently purchased 272,710 screws at *one dollar each* from a contractor who had paid *five and a half cents each* for them.

Thursday, May 19

→ The will of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who died May 11, is admitted to probate in New York. Mr. Rockefeller's widow and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund will share the bulk of the estate, estimated at one hundred and fifty million dollars.

→ Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut urges the Department of Justice to prosecute Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton for interfering with the conduct of American foreign policy. Eaton held his own summit conference with Soviet Premier Khrushchev after President Eisenhower's meeting with Khrushchev ended abruptly.

→ Representative Cornelius E. Gallagher of New Jersey reports that, of nearly one hundred Soviet spies caught since World War II by the United States and its allies, twenty-three of these spies have had either diplomatic or United Nations status, and they have not been prosecuted.

→ The Japanese House of Representatives approves the pending Japanese-American mutual security treaty. The voting is attended by fist fights among the legislators while, outside the Diet building, Communists demonstrate their opposition to the treaty.

Friday, May 20

→ A United States Atlas missile travels from Cape Canaveral to the Southern Indian Ocean, a distance of nine thousand miles, and the longest surface-to-surface rocket flight ever made.

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev says that he will wait six or eight months so as to negotiate with the next American president on the status of East Berlin.

→ President Eisenhower arrives in Washington after his disastrous trip to the abortive summit meeting in Paris.

→ President Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China warns the Communist Chinese that their forces will be totally destroyed if they try to seize the Quemoy and Matsu island groups.

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Saturday, May 21

→ Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, says that the United States should take the lead in transforming the United Nations into an organization of world law.

→ At Brookline, Massachusetts an almost secretive nuclear arms control conference is held under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and it is financed by the Johnson Foundation of Racine, Wisconsin. Among the conferees are representatives of major foundations, the federal government, as well as university professors of science, law, economics and international affairs.

Sunday, May 22

→ United States Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker implies strongly that Army espionage activities will not be curtailed to the slightest extent despite recent difficulties with the Soviet Union in respect to the U-2 spy plane incident.

→ In anticipation of independence, which is scheduled for June 30, elections are held in the Belgian Congo. Almost one-fourth of the seats in the Chamber are won by Patrice Lumumba's *Mouvement National Congolais*, but there are nine other recognizable parties in the Chamber.

Monday, May 23

→ Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion announces that Adolf Eichmann, a former chief of Hitler's Gestapo, has been seized by Israeli security personnel and is being held for trial. Eichmann is alleged to have directed the execution of Jews during World War II.

→ In Boston, Massachusetts the Unitarian and Unitarian denominations,

through their delegates, vote for a merger under the name of the Unitarian Universalist Association.

Tuesday, May 24

→ The Soviet News Agency *Tass* reports that the news of the summit conference breakup "was joyfully received by the Wall Street stock market speculators and United States munitions manufacturers."

→ Premier Khrushchev and "President" Brezhnev of the U.S.S.R. send birthday greetings to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, and the Soviet leaders use this opportunity to extend their good wishes for the success of the "fraternal peoples" of Yugoslavia.

Wednesday, May 25

→ General Alfred E. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross, says that "there has been entirely too much written in the press about our intelligence program."

→ Doctor I. I. Rabi, a member of President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee, denounces government military and atomic secrecy. Doctor Rabi says that "we must again become a nation of free men informed by a free press."

Thursday, May 26

→ United States Air Force Captain James Lundy charges that six Soviet MIG jet fighters fired machine-gun bursts at his transport plane when Lundy accidentally strayed twenty-two miles into East Germany, while en route from Copenhagen to Hamburg.

Friday, May 27

→ Turkish General Cemal Gursel, with the support of the Army, leads the

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Committee of National Unity in a successful coup over Premier Adnan Menderes and President Celal Bayar. Gursel announces that the Army plans to relinquish power to a civilian constituent assembly within three days. Menderes and members of his cabinet are imprisoned at Ankara Military College.

→ Secretary of State Herter testifies that President Eisenhower, four days before his public announcement was made at Paris, decided to end the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union.

Saturday, May 28

→ In reference to President Eisenhower's proposed visit to Japan next month, Premier Nobusuke Kishi says that he "will guarantee that there will be no anti-Ike demonstrations" which might bring harm to Eisenhower.

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev charges that "backstage activities of the West German government did everything to wreck the summit or render it sterile."

→ General Cemal Gursel, leader of yesterday's successful military coup in Turkey, assumes the positions of president and premier, and retains his old position of defense minister.

Sunday, May 29

→ Dr. Syngman Rhee, former president of South Korea, and Mrs. Rhee leave Seoul by plane, en route to voluntary exile in Honolulu.

→ The *London Daily Mail* reports that radar-equipped Soviet trawlers have been discovered spying on a secret British rocket base in the Outer Hebrides.

→ Former Turkish Premier Adnan

Menderes and leaders of his overthrown régime are transferred from imprisonment at Ankara Military College to a prison on a small island in the Marmara Sea.

Monday, May 30

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev sends a telegram to American Democratic leaders and describes American policy as having been designed to torpedo the summit conference, held earlier this month. Adlai Stevenson finds the Khrushchev message encouraging, conciliatory and hopeful.

→ Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky says that he has issued orders for Soviet rocket forces to attack bases from which any foreign plane attempts to intrude upon the Soviet Union or its satellites.

→ Assistant Secretary of State Andrew H. Berding states that Soviet Premier Khrushchev is a man responsible to other Kremlin officials rather than a supreme dictator like Stalin.

→ Former United States Senator Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont is a new member of the faculty at the University of Massachusetts. Flanders' title is *Distinguished Professor of Public Affairs*; he will lecture in the fields of government and public service, in a program financed by the Ford Foundation.

Tuesday, May 31

→ Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai declares that the Communist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, "is an integrated whole with flesh and blood ties."

→ Japan's Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama says that he has assurances that American U-2 planes, based in

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Japan, "are used only for weather observation."

→ Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan announces that Britain will pursue "genuine coexistence" with the Soviet Union, despite the breakup of the summit conference earlier this month.

→ Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, *absolves* the Cen-

tral Intelligence Agency and its director, Allen W. Dulles, of any responsibility for "questionable decisions" relative to the U-2 spy plane incident.

→ Vice President Nixon recognizes a difference between the Chinese Communists' Stalinism and Soviet Premier Khrushchev's *restraint* since the collapse of the summit meeting in Paris, earlier this month.

JUNE, 1960

Wednesday, June 1

→ J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, says that the death penalty is needed as a deterrent to atrocious crimes.

→ A municipal judge dismisses sixty-two students who had been charged with rioting at a hearing of a House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities on May 13 in San Francisco. The judge decides that the riot was not subversive.

→ Former South Korean President Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party collapses as 104 of 138 of the party's members in the National Assembly declare themselves to be Independents.

→ Deputy Space Administrator Hugh L. Dryden of the United States National Space Agency testifies before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had no knowledge of the U-2 spy plane flight which was flown by Francis Powers on May 1.

→ Representative Charles Porter of Oregon admits that his expenses, to a "strictly unofficial" East-West meeting of parliamentary officials in Stockholm this next week-end, will be paid by

Cleveland industrialist and Soviet apologist Cyrus Eaton.

→ The Soviet Union recognizes Turkey's five day-old militarist revolutionary régime. Britain and the United States have previously extended such recognition.

Thursday, June 2

→ Labor Department mailings today contain copies of a magazine article which mentions Secretary of Labor Mitchell's strong chances for the Republican party's vice presidential nomination.

→ The general board of the National Council of Churches votes to support the lunch-counter sit-ins which have been conducted for more than four months by some Negroes, and by leftists and "liberals" throughout the United States.

Friday, June 3

→ The Soviet News Agency *Tass* reports that Soviet Premier Khrushchev has received and accepted from Prime Minister Castro an invitation to visit Cuba.

→ Khrushchev says that, if President Eisenhower went to the Soviet Union to

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work, the best job he could be offered "would be as head of a kindergarten." The White House has no comment.

→ An unnamed *high* American official is reported as saying that Khrushchev recently "perverted" President Eisenhower's remarks on Germany at their Camp David *tête-à-tête* last September. The *high* official denies that Eisenhower told Khrushchev that the United States did not favor unification of Germany because of American fears of a strong revived Germany.

→ More than five thousand members of the extreme leftist Zengakuren Students Federation demonstrate in Tokyo against the partially ratified Japanese-American mutual security treaty, and also against the scheduled visit of President Eisenhower to Japan this month.

Saturday, June 4

→ Chinese Communists fire more than five hundred shells at a Chinese Nationalist transport carrying supplies to the Quemoy Islands. It is the first time since November, 1958 that such an artillery attack has been launched by the Reds on an even-numbered day.

→ Richard Helms, assistant director of the Central Intelligence Agency, cites "evidences" of pressures within the Soviet Union for changes from the dictatorial Communist system to a more democratic system. Helms advocates *peace through containment*.

Sunday, June 5

→ At Brunswick, Georgia the United States Navy launches a plastic balloon, as tall as a forty-story building, and carrying scientific instruments. The balloon's planned destination is Texas, but there is no crew aboard to guide it.

Monday, June 6

→ Israeli officials acknowledge that Adolf Eichmann, a former Gestapo chief and alleged executioner of Jews during World War II, was seized in Argentina by Israeli commando volunteers.

→ The House Committee on Un-American Activities hears that American merchant ships crews are ridden with known Communists. The facts are revealed by Vice Admiral James A. Hirschfield, Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, and Shea Gordon Frost, who served as an undercover agent in the Communist Party for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

→ Former President Harry Truman recalls that he refused proposals for espionage flights ten years ago, because "espionage is a dirty deal."

→ Communist Victor Paz Estenssoro wins re-election to the Bolivian presidency.

Tuesday, June 7

→ By referendum Mississippi voters approve a proposal to incorporate a "right-to-work" law into the State Constitution. Mississippi is the nineteenth State to adopt such a provision.

→ The Argentine government recalls its Ambassador from Israel in protest against the manner in which Adolf Eichmann, alleged Gestapo executioner of Jews during World War II, was seized on Argentine territory by Israeli agents.

Wednesday, June 8

→ Secretary of State Herter proposes that a "calm, resolute and vigilant"

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American policy toward the Soviets is better than futile mutual recriminations about past actions.

→ The United States Defense Department announces that on June 3, 1960 an Army Nike-Hercules missile destroyed a Corporal missile over the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. This is the first known destruction of a guided ballistic missile by another missile.

Thursday, June 9

→ Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton tells British newsmen that the United States is more of a police state than Poland, Czechoslovakia or East Germany.

→ United States Ambassador to the United Nations Lodge says that the older the American-British alliance gets "and the more it endures, the more precious it becomes."

→ The large plastic balloon, launched by the United States Navy from Brunswick, Georgia four days ago, has gone beyond its planned destination of Texas. It is now drifting over the Pacific Ocean.

Friday, June 10

→ At Tokyo's airport an American Marine Corps helicopter's crew rescues White House Press Secretary Hagerty, Appointments Secretary Stephens and American Ambassador to Japan Douglas MacArthur II from Communist rioters, who kept the three American officials trapped in a limousine for more than an hour. Hagerty is preparing the way for Eisenhower's good will mission to Japan, scheduled for this month.

Saturday, June 11

→ Fidel Castro's Cuban régime confiscates Havana's two largest hotels — the Havana Hilton, and the Nacional.

Sunday, June 12

→ British Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, after a recent trip to the Chinese mainland, describes Communist China as "the greatest nation in the world," and Mao Tse-tung as a "genuine democrat."

→ President Eisenhower leaves Washington for a good will tour on which he is expected to visit Alaska, Wake Island, the Philippines, Formosa, Okinawa, South Korea, Japan and Hawaii.

Monday, June 13

→ Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates testifies, before the Senate Government Operations Committee, that only President Eisenhower makes the "hard decisions" which result from National Security Council secret sessions.

→ In a report, prepared by Secretary of State Herter, the State Department advises the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that, in addition to 300,000 regular Soviet espionage agents, the Communist cause is aided by four million foreign Communist party members in the "free world."

→ Argentina's President Arturo Frondizi announces the suppression of a small revolt against his government. The rebels, who had accused the Frondizi government of Communist tendencies, said they "wanted a free nation without Peronists and Communists."

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Tuesday, June 14

→ The United States invites Soviet scientific observers to attend a non-nuclear underground test explosion in Nevada next month.

→ Belgian authorities decree a state of emergency in the Congolese province of Katanga where a secessionist drive is under way.

→ President Eisenhower begins a two-and-a-half-day visit to the Philippines.

Thursday, June 16

→ Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi urges President Eisenhower to cancel his proposed good will trip to Japan because rioters might endanger the American president's life. Eisenhower agrees to the cancellation.

→ President Eisenhower, in an address to Filipino university students in Manila, says that tens of millions of people, who now live under Communism, will eventually win their freedom. The President does not elaborate on his prediction.

→ Marcelo Balatbat, president of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, suggests that President Eisenhower should be "leader of the whole world." Eisenhower declines the suggestion, saying that Mr. Balatbat had "forgotten one thing—the frailty of the human."

→ Johns Hopkins University Professor H. Bentley Glass refuses to sign a loyalty affidavit which is required because of his appointment to Maryland's radiation control advisory board. Professor Glass is president of the American Association of University Professors, head of the Maryland branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, and a

science advisor to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Friday, June 17

→ The Soviet News Agency *Tass* reports that Cuba's Prime Minister Castro has accepted an invitation to visit Moscow.

→ About 125 ships, speeding at thirty knots per hour, and more than five hundred planes of the United States Seventh Fleet, form a shield in the South China Sea to protect President Eisenhower en route to a good will visit to Formosa.

→ Harvard University, in awarding an honorary degree to Charles E. Bohlen, special adviser on Russian affairs to Secretary of State Herter, says: "For two troubled decades he (Bohlen) has brilliantly served the nation, probing for meaning in the baffling actions of the Soviet state."

→ Rear Admiral Peter Phipps, chief of New Zealand's naval staff, reveals that about one hundred Soviet Russian submarines are maneuvering in the Pacific.

Saturday, June 18

→ The Japanese-American mutual security treaty, which has inspired violent world-wide Communist opposition, is automatically ratified by Japan, while a hundred thousand rioters swarm outside the Japanese Diet building in Tokyo.

→ President Eisenhower confers with Nationalist China's President Chiang Kai-shek for two hours. White House Press Secretary Hagerty says that Eisenhower promised Chiang that the United States would continue to support Formosa.

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→ The United States orders two Cuban consular officials to leave the United States within forty-eight hours. One official is accused of espionage, the other of exploiting racial dissension.

Sunday, June 19

→ In Bucharest, Romania, Soviet Premier Khrushchev presides at a meeting of Communist leaders from more than thirty nations. The occasion is Romania's third Communist party congress.

→ Anti-American demonstrations greet President Eisenhower upon his arrival in Okinawa on a good will mission.

Monday, June 20

→ Speaking before the South Korean National Assembly, President Eisenhower tells the delegates that the "free world" would "permit no intrusion upon the borders of free Korea."

→ The Federal Bureau of Investigation reveals that Soviet Russians have a voluminous collection of aerial photographs of dozens of American cities and other vital areas. The photographs were collected through commercial channels and espionage activities.

→ The former French colonies of Sudan and Senegal become independent under the name of the Mali Federation. France will retain responsibility for defense, diplomacy, and foreign financial relationships of Mali.

→ A report, entitled *National Talent Loss*, says that only the "gifted athletes" are "sure of admission to colleges" because of undemocratic and discriminatory tests and college admissions procedures. The report is a result of a last fall meeting of educators at Arden House in Harriman, New York.

Tuesday, June 21

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev claims that American U-2 spy planes photographed Russian missile testing grounds but did not detect missile bases or launching sites.

→ New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller advocates the creation of a post of First Secretary in the Federal Government. With more power and higher rank than a cabinet member, the First Secretary would act for the President on all national security and diplomatic matters.

→ A special "Hate America Week" begins in Communist China.

→ W. Averell Harriman, who was American Ambassador to the Soviet Union during World War II, urges a "calm attitude" rather than toughness in dealing with the Soviet Union.

→ Secretary of State Herter says that the Eisenhower administration will no longer practice personal diplomacy but will, instead, rely on "traditional channels and procedures of international contact."

→ Joseph Kasongo, supported by Patrice Lumumba, is elected speaker of the Chamber of Deputies in the Republic of Congo's government, which will become independent of Belgian control on June 30. Kasongo immediately summons Lumumba to form a cabinet.

Wednesday, June 22

→ The United States Senate approves the Japanese-American mutual security treaty by a vote of ninety to two. Senators Long of Louisiana and Russell of Georgia are the only dissenters.

→ Doctors Linus Pauling, a leader in the Committee For A Sane Nuclear

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Policy, says that "militarists, H-bomb scientists and military contractors" are the "greatest of all enemies to the United States." Earlier today Pauling was a most uncooperative witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which is investigating Communist propaganda against nuclear testing.

Thursday, June 23

→ The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee releases Pawel Monar's testimony in which the former Polish military attaché and spy says that Communist intelligence agents estimate that more than half of the Communist Party's members in the United States are actually undercover agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

→ Secretary of State Herter announces that he will retire from the State Department no matter what the results of the November national elections.

Friday, June 24

→ Romulo Betancourt, Venezuela's Communist dictator, escapes an attempt on his life with slight injuries. Venezuelan officials place blame for the attempted assassination upon former Venezuelan President Pérez Jiménez and unidentified foreign enemies.

Saturday, June 25

→ Ahmed Boumendjel, emissary of the Communist-led FLN terrorists of Algeria, arrives in Paris to arrange talks with the French government for a cease-fire in the five year-long rebellion.

→ Venezuela is under martial law as a result of the assassination attempt yesterday upon President Romulo Betancourt. Betancourt's government

now accuses Dominican Republic leader Rafael Trujillo of responsibility for the attack.

→ Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts praises the five-months-old sit-in demonstrations at lunch counters by Negroes as "the American spirit . . . coming alive again."

Sunday, June 26

→ A Cuban munitions dump on the outskirts of Havana, explodes and causes at least three deaths. Surprisingly, Cuban Prime Minister Castro does not blame the United States for causing the incident.

Monday, June 27

→ President Eisenhower says that he plans no more good will trips abroad during the remainder of his term, because he will be unavoidably preoccupied.

→ At Geneva, Soviet Russian and Soviet satellite delegates completely disrupt the ten-nation conference on disarmament which has met off and on seven hundred and seventeen times since 1946.

→ Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro leaves Havana for a good will tour to Czechoslovakia and the United Arab Republic.

→ Joseph Kasavubu is sworn in as the first president of the Congo, which will become independent of Belgian control on June 30.

Tuesday, June 28

→ Representative Quentin Burdick, a Democrat, defeats Governor John Davis, a Republican, for election as United States Senator from North

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Dakota. Burdick is the first Democrat ever elected to represent North Dakota in the Senate.

→ Pentagon officials announce that Nike-Hercules missiles with nuclear heads will defend the heavily populated areas of Washington-Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

→ Norman Key, executive secretary of the National Education Association's Commission on Public Education, proposes that driver education courses be upgraded to an equal scholastic importance with *all* other high school courses.

Wednesday, June 29

→ Former President Harry Truman declares that he will not attend the Democratic national convention as a Missouri delegate because Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler has "rigged" the convention in favor of Senator John F. Kennedy's presidential nomination.

→ Charles Van Doren, who lied himself into fame and \$129,000 in "win-

nings" on a television quiz show, says that the television industry has lost all confidence in itself.

→ Cuban Prime Minister Castro seizes the American-owned Texaco refinery, worth at least twenty-five million dollars.

Thursday, June 30

→ The largest remaining American investment in Cuba, the Cuban Electric Company, is threatened with seizure by the Castro regime.

→ After fifty-two years as a Belgian colony, the Republic of the Congo becomes an independent nation.

→ President Eisenhower signs a bill to extend for one year the fifty-two per cent tax rate on corporate earnings and present excise tax rates on cigarettes, liquor, automobiles, telephone service and other products and services.

→ The national debt limit is raised eight billion dollars to a total of two hundred and ninety-three billion dollars.

JULY, 1960

Friday, July 1

→ The Japanese Foreign Office describes recent Soviet Union protests against the pending Japanese-American mutual security treaty as slanderous.

→ An American Air Force RB-47 reconnaissance plane is shot down by a Soviet fighter plane over the Barents Sea. Four American crew members are killed, two survive.

→ At Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland industrialist and

Soviet apologist, receives the Lenin Peace Medal in the presence of Soviet Ambassadors Mikhail A. Menshikov (United States) and Amasasp Aroutinian (Canada).

→ Cuban Prime Minister Castro seizes the American-owned thirty million-dollar Esso refinery and the Anglo-Dutch-owned twenty-four million-dollar Shell refinery.

Saturday, July 2

→ A jazz festival in Newport, Rhode

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Island erupts into a riot as drunken collegians and beatniks clash with police and military units. Communist poet Langston Hughes was reciting to the accompaniment of "music" when the disorders began.

Sunday, July 3

→ The Development Assistance Group (United States, Britain, Canada, Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Japan and West Germany) meets at Bonn, Germany where the members will try to find new ways to spend money on underdeveloped countries of the world. The formation of this group is generally credited to United States Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon.

→ At Linz, Austria, Soviet Premier Khrushchev accuses West German Chancellor Adenauer's government of moving toward fascism.

→ The Japanese Foreign Office issues a *Blue Book In Diplomacy* in which it is strongly indicated that Japan wishes to establish friendlier relations with Communist China.

Monday, July 4

→ American Independence Day is celebrated in Moscow at the United States Embassy where Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, an arm around Ambassador Thompson's six-year-old daughter, listens to American concert pianist Van Cliburn play American and Soviet songs.

→ The United States Economic Commission for Latin America suggests that Cuban "land reform" has been instituted too fast.

→ Soviet officials claim that two dogs and a rabbit have been returned safely

from a rocket flight which reached one hundred and thirty miles in height.

Tuesday, July 5

→ The Republic of Congo's Premier Patrice Lumumba incites mutinous Congolese troops to turn their wrath away from his government toward one hundred thousand white people who remain in the Congo.

→ Doctor Jose Miro Cardona, the first premier in Castro's revolutionary régime and newly-designated Cuban Ambassador to the United States, seeks asylum at the Argentine Embassy in Havana.

→ Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine begins a ninety-day term in federal prison for contempt of court. Mr. Goldfine's penchant for bearing and baring gifts in political circles drew attention a few years ago to his federal and state income tax declarations, and led to the resignation of President Eisenhower's administrative assistant, Sherman Adams, who had been one of the beneficiaries of Mr. Goldfine's favors.

Wednesday, July 6

→ The State Department admits that surplus American warships are being sold for scrap in Hong Kong, but American officials, it is claimed, are keeping a close watch on the destination of the scrap!

→ The Venezuelan government requests the Organizations of American States to convene Western Hemisphere foreign ministers to hear Venezuelan charges of aggression committed by the Dominican Republic.

→ Cuba and the United States agree on a program to improve shrimp fishing off Cuba and Florida.

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→ President Eisenhower admits that the four-billion-dollar surplus he had predicted for fiscal year 1961 will not be realized.

→ From Vienna it is reported that the International Atomic Energy Agency has approved aid for developing peaceful uses of atomic energy for Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Greece, Iceland, Israel, the Philippines, Sudan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

→ President Eisenhower with his "most genuine regret" reduces Cuba's share of the American sugar market by seven hundred thousand tons for the remainder of 1960.

→ Savage Congolese conduct a nationwide orgy of murder, rapine, mutilation, torture and looting against whites of all nationalities and of all ages in the six-days-old republic.

Thursday, July 7

→ Emilio Sanchez Piedras, chairman of the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress and leader of the majority Party of Revolutionary Institutions, proclaims that Mexico supports Cuba against the United States.

→ Sergei Kudryavtsev is appointed as Soviet Ambassador to Cuba. Kudryavtsev, as First Secretary at the Soviet legation in Ottawa, was head of Russia's espionage network in Canada during World War II.

→ A pension law, effective today, allows American congressmen to retire at the age of sixty-two, after a five year-minimum service in the Congress. Other federal government service time may be applied to the required minimum.

→ Belgian Ambassador Walter Loridan welcomes the Republic of the Congo to the United Nations. Mr. Loridan describes the Congo as a "democratic nation, directed by men animated by love for their country" and "aware of their duties to the international community of nations."

→ In Leopoldville, the capital of the Republic of the Congo, white men, women and children flee to the comparative safety of the Belgian and American embassies as savage Congolese gangs search for whites as targets for their brutal attacks.

Friday, July 8

→ Mexico's President Adolfo Lopez Mateos remains silent as Mexican congressional spokesmen continue to say that Mexico is supporting the "Cuban people" against the United States.

Saturday, July 9

→ Cuba's Prime Minister Castro assures his television audience that American author Ernest Hemingway's Cuban property will not be seized—just the property of those Americans who are "bent on starving and exploiting Cubans."

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev promises military support to Cuba "if aggressive forces in the Pentagon dare to start intervention against Cuba."

→ The Belgian government rushes combat troops to the Republic of the Congo in an effort to rescue white men, women and children from the savagery of Congolese "soldiers."

Sunday, July 10

→ The United States government in-

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forms Japanese officials that all Japan-based U-2 planes have been withdrawn.

→ President Eisenhower uses a press conference as a forum to warn Soviet Premier Khrushchev that the United States will not tolerate the establishment of a Communist regime in Cuba. Khrushchev must have laughed uproariously.

→ Communist China establishes its first embassy in Nepal.

→ American trade union leaders, led by Ernest Mazey of the United Auto Workers Union, arrive in Moscow as guests of the Soviet Committee For Cultural And Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries.

Monday, July 11

→ Doctor Eric Aguero, Cuban Ambassador to West Germany, resigns his post and requests American political asylum.

→ Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa complains to the United Nations Security Council of "the repeated threats, harassments, intrigues, reprisals and aggressive acts to which (Cuba) . . . has been subjected by the government of the United States of America."

→ Four French African territories (Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta), gaining independence this year, agree to remain in the French community on a commonwealth basis. Madagascar and the Mali Federation have previously made the same agreement.

→ *Radio Moscow* announces that the Soviet government has informed the American Embassy in Moscow that the two survivors of the six-man crew of

the American RB-47 reconnaissance plane are being held by Soviet authorities. The RB-47 was shot down by a Soviet fighter pilot on July 1 over the Barents Sea.

Tuesday, July 12

→ The United States Department of State sends a *stiff note of protest* to Moscow concerning the wanton attack of Soviet fighter planes upon the American RB-47 reconnaissance plane which was shot down over the international waters of the Barents Sea. The State Department claims that the RB-47 was never closer than thirty miles to Soviet territory.

→ The American Eighth Army announces that the Korean truce line will be reinforced with three thousand troops to bring the divisions there up to operating strength.

Wednesday, July 13

→ Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province in the Republic of the Congo accuses Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba of being a Communist. Tshombe further remarks that several of Lumumba's governmental associates have received special training in the Soviet Union and Communist China.

→ Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts receives the Democratic Presidential nomination on the first ballot at the Democratic national convention at Los Angeles.

→ West German authorities reveal the capture and arrest of fourteen East Germany spies whose mission was to discover the whereabouts of Germans who had fled to safety in West Germany.

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→ American labor leaders Walter Reuther, George Meany and George M. Harrison praise the 1960 Democratic Party's platform as sound and liberal.

Thursday, July 14

→ Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi is stabbed six times by a would-be assassin, Taisuke Aramaki, who refuses to explain his action.

→ The United Nations establishes a police force of volunteer troops from African nations for duty in the turbulent Republic of the Congo. The Congo government, however, tells Soviet Officials that Soviet Union "interference" may be needed.

→ Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas receives the Democratic party's vice-presidential nomination on the first ballot at the Democratic national convention at Los Angeles.

Friday, July 15

→ A Communist Chinese fourteen-member trade mission, led by Vice Minister Lu Hsu-chang, arrives in Havana to trade Chinese machinery and manufactures for Cuban sugar and other agricultural products.

→ The Soviet government bluntly rejects an American protest against the shooting down of an American reconnaissance plane by a Soviet pilot on July 1.

→ Cuban students at the University of Havana seize offices in order to oust "counter-revolutionary" professors who have not been receptive to Castro's suggested "reforms" in teaching.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, United Nations Under Secretary Ralph

J. Bunche is given temporary command of the United Nations police force by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. Bunche is Hammarskjöld's personal representative in the Congo.

Saturday, July 16

→ The Republic of the Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, with fresh inspiration from his friend, Soviet Premier Khrushchev, denounces "western aggression" which Lumumba alleges is being carried on in the Congo by Belgium and the United States.

Sunday, July 17

→ Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro, leading a military delegation, arrives in Moscow where he will confer with his Kremlin cohorts.

→ Swedish Major General Carl Carlsson von Horn flies to Leopoldville where he assumes command of the United Nations troops in the Republic of the Congo.

Monday, July 18

→ Although Cuban Prime Minister Castro is allegedly convalescing from an attack of pneumonia, he rallies his lung power for a three-hour tirade on television. His targets tonight are "fascist" Roman Catholic priests in Cuba who, he claims, are really working for the United States Department of State.

→ The Venezuelan government demands that the Organization of American States oust the Dominican Republic from membership, for alleged plotting against Venezuelan President Betancourt's life.

→ Hayato Ikeda succeeds Nobusuke Kishi as Prime Minister of Japan.

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→ J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, says that the riots on May 13 in San Francisco, against the House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities hearing, demonstrate how effective the Communists have been in their infiltrating and recruiting efforts on college campuses.

Tuesday, July 19

→ The executive committee of West Germany's Social Democrats Party selects West Berlin's socialist mayor, Willy Brandt, to be the party's nominee for the office of Chancellor in the 1961 election.

Wednesday, July 20

→ The Republic of the Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba's cabinet appeals for Soviet Union troops to help restore order in the three-weeks-old republic. An indirect appeal is sent to Communist China for similar help.

→ Doctor Edward Teller, "father of the H-bomb," says that "crazy fallout propaganda" has deterred development on military and peaceful uses of nuclear fission.

→ In Moscow, Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro says that the Cuban people "are inspired by the *moral* support of the Soviet and other *peace-loving* nations."

→ United States Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon visits President Tito at Brioni, Yugoslavia.

Thursday, July 21

→ The East German News Agency *ADN* reports that Communist East Germany is sending engineers and technicians to help Cubans install German factory equipment which was recently purchased by the Castro regime.

→ Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike is sworn in as Ceylon's Prime Minister. She also holds the portfolios of Defense Minister and Foreign Minister.

→ Four Soviet Ilyushin-18 turboprop planes arrive in the Republic of the Congo carrying Ghanaian troops and food.

→ Secretary of State Herter says he does not *think* that Cuban officials are happy over the bellicose support recently offered them by Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Friday, July 22

→ The United States Department of State orders Petr Y. Ezhov, third secretary of the Soviet embassy in Washington, to leave the country on charges that he is a spy.

→ Cuban Prime Minister Castro seizes the American-owned Cuban-American Sugar Company's mills.

Saturday, July 23

→ Nationalist China's Ambassador to the United States George Yeh charges that Communist Chinese ordnance experts are in Cuba aiding Castro's government.

→ Belgian troops evacuate Leopoldville and United Nations officials, who assume control of this capital city, admit that the Republic of the Congo has "virtually collapsed."

→ Vice President Nixon visits New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller in New York City. The two men agree to accept a Rockefeller-inspired platform for the Republican Party.

Sunday, July 24

→ Republic of Guinea troops, equipped

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with Soviet vehicles and Czechoslovakian guns, arrive in Leopoldville, capital of the Republic of the Congo, and join United Nations forces which are going through the motions of trying to restore order in the chaotic "republic."

→ In Southern Rhodesia of the British Central African Federation there are widespread strikes and riots by Negroes against "white rule."

→ Communist China's Vice Minister of Foreign Commerce Lu Hsu-chang, visiting in Havana, pledges Red Chinese support to Cuba against "aggression of the imperialistic United States."

Monday, July 25

→ Soviet Marshal Andrei Grechko succeeds Soviet Marshal Ivan Koniev as supreme commander of the Warsaw Treaty Forces (Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary and Albania).

→ Cuban Prime Minister Castro receives an invitation from the Chinese Communists to visit Peiping.

→ The rioting by Negroes in Southern Rhodesia, which began yesterday, continues, and British air and ground forces are hard-pressed to protect the white population from terrorism.

Tuesday, July 26

→ Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and close associate of the Mau Mau savages, visits Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, where the two men discuss Africa's educational problems.

→ The British Defense Minister reports that, as a precautionary measure, an in-

fantry battalion is being sent to Kenya where seventy-four Africans were arrested last week for taking the Mau Mau oath "never to overlook an opportunity to kill white men or to destroy their property."

→ In La Paz, Bolivia supporters of Cuba's Prime Minister Castro burn two American flags in a public demonstration.

→ The United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser severs diplomatic relations with Iran as a protest against the recent Iranian recognition of Israel.

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev renews his assurances of July 9 to Cuba's Prime Minister Castro that the Soviet Union will render "necessary assistance" if any armed attack is made against Cuba.

Wednesday, July 27

→ Secretary of State Herter, greeting Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba at Washington's National Airport, promises that the United States will do all in its power to rush technical and economic aid to the Republic of the Congo. Lumumba, a recent jail-bird, stays at Blair House, the President's guest quarters in Washington.

→ Vice President Nixon receives the Republican presidential nomination on the first ballot at the Republican national convention in Chicago.

→ United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld arrives in Brussels to discuss with Belgian authorities the chaotic developments in the twenty-seven days-old Republic of the Congo.

Thursday, July 28

→ President Eisenhower approves a \$53,200,000 loan to encourage development of Peru's economy.

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→ Reverend Herman F. Reissig, secretary for international relations of the Council for Christian Social Action, urges the free world to try for "successful coexistence" with Communist regimes.

→ American Ambassador to the United Nations Lodge receives the Republican vice presidential nomination on the first ballot at the Republican national convention in Chicago.

→ Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven, Connecticut encourages Negroes and other "minority" groups to sit in city streets so as to obstruct traffic and call attention to slum housing conditions. Mr. Lee specifically suggests New York and Detroit streets for these "sit-outs."

Friday, July 29

→ Cuban Economic Minister Ernesto (Che) Guevara requests that all Latin American governments begin sending supporters of dictatorships "to the wall."

→ In South Korea, election day, on which members of the National Assembly are chosen, is a day of violence with ballot boxes burned; instances of kidnapping; "student" demonstrations; and attacks upon police and property. John M. Chang's Democratic Party is victorious.

→ Indonesian President Achmed Sukarno receives the Lenin Peace Medal which he describes as the "medal of love for humanity."

→ The British government sets August 16 and October 1 as independence dates, respectively, for the colonies of Nigeria and Cyprus.

Saturday, July 30

→ East Germany's Communist Party leadership admits that there is a serious shortage of food and most other consumer goods in their Soviet satellite.

→ Reporter William Hickey of the *London Daily Express* claims that Soviet Premier Khrushchev has been secretly buying double-barrelled shotguns from Britain.

→ Admiral Arseny G. Golovko, deputy commander of Soviet naval forces, says that Soviet submarines are now "capable of dealing powerful blows not only against enemy navies but also against objectives situated on remote territory."

Sunday, July 31

→ President Eisenhower describes United Nations action in the Republic of the Congo as a "most heartening demonstration" which shows "the effectiveness with which the world community can cooperate."

→ Dahomey, a former French territory in Africa, becomes an independent nation.

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev recognizes Dahomey and tells Premier Hubert Maga that the Soviet Union is ready to establish diplomatic relations at once.

→ Norman Thomas, who was the Socialist Party's candidate for the United States presidency six times, sees almost total similarity of Vice President Nixon and Senator Kennedy as presidential candidates.

→ The Soviet Union demands that Belgium withdraw its troops from the Republic of the Congo.

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AUGUST, 1960

Monday, August 1

→ Two mathematicians, Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin, employees of the National Security Agency, are reported as missing since June 24. The two men have been traced in their travels as far as Mexico, and it is suspected that they may be in Cuba.

→ Ernest Mazey, an official of the United Auto Workers Union, says that he and other union leaders, who have just visited the Soviet Union for three weeks, will encourage their unions to expand exchange-visit programs with "Russian unions."

→ David J. McDonald, president of the Steel Workers' Union, indorses the presidential candidacy of Democratic Senator John F. Kennedy.

→ Premier Lumumba of the Republic of the Congo asks the United Nations to send troops to Katanga province where Premier Tshombe has declared secession and has threatened to fight any United Nations troops which try to enter Katanga.

Tuesday, August 2

→ American Embassy officials in Havana, Cuba say they have no knowledge of the whereabouts of Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin, the United States National Security Agency employees who were reported missing yesterday and who are suspected of having traveled to Cuba by way of Mexico.

→ Lebanon's Premier Saeb Salam forms an eighteen-man-coalition cabinet.

→ Eleven Soviet "civil" aviation experts arrive in Washington for a four-day visit to study the United States airline transportation system. After leaving Washington, the delegation will spend six days at New York City airports, then travel to Boston and Miami.

→ It is announced that the Soviet Union and the United States will exchange scientific observer teams on important South Pole explorations under a new four million-dollar Antarctic research program.

Wednesday, August 3

→ *Radio Caribe* in Ciudad Trujillo reports that Joaquim Belanguer is succeeding Hector Trujillo as president of the Dominican Republic. The outgoing president has been in ill health.

→ The African State of Niger becomes independent with Hamani Diori as president.

→ Premier Tshombe of Katanga province in the Republic of the Congo describes United Nations Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche as an "aggressor."

Thursday, August 4

→ The United States Department of State takes a "serious view" of Soviet refusal to release two American airmen who survived the unprovoked attack by a Soviet fighter upon their RB-47 plane last Monday over international waters.

→ Exiled Cuban newspaper editor Humberto Medrano says that two or three thousand Soviet agents from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Communist

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China and the Soviet Union have infiltrated Cuba in recent months.

→ Pentagon spokesmen belittle as speculative any inference that Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin, National Security Agency employees missing since June 24, might be en route to the Soviet Union.

→ United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjöld sends his Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche to the Congolese province of Katanga. Katanga's Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo says that he expects United Nations forces will bring agents of Congolese Premier Lumumba to Katanga. Katanga's Premier Tshombe considers Lumumba to be a Communist.

Friday, August 5

→ Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of *Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune* magazines, gives his personal indorsement to the presidential candidacy of Republican Vice President Nixon.

→ Upper Volta, formerly a part of French West Africa, becomes an independent nation.

→ Pentagon spokesmen, in a complete reversal of yesterday's attitude, admit that it appears that Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin, missing National Security Agency employees, "have gone behind the Iron Curtain." It is also stated that the two men had *no* information which could be prejudicial to the security of United States communications.

Saturday, August 6

→ Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York, describes Communism in 1960 as more dangerous than at any time since 1938.

→ The Turkish Defense Ministry announces that about thirty per cent of all colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors will be retired from the Turkish army this month.

→ Cuban Prime Minister Castro attends the closing session of an extreme left-wing Latin American Youth Congress at Havana.

→ Communist China sends Huang Hua as its first ambassador to Ghana.

Sunday, August 7

→ Cuban soldiers begin seizing most of the remaining American businesses in Cuba. The value of these investments is approximately one billion dollars.

→ About one hundred Congolese stage a pro-Khrushchev demonstration in Leopoldville.

→ Negro "students" begin "kneel-ins" at six Protestant Churches in Atlanta, Georgia. Reverend Martin Luther King encourages these demonstrations to bring about integration of all-white congregations.

Monday, August 8

→ The United States Senate resumes the session which was interrupted last month for election year conventions. President Eisenhower sends a special message to the session urging extensive and additional foreign aid spending and expensive welfare state programs.

→ East Germany's Communist Party newspaper *Neues Deutschland* calls Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York, "the apostle of hate" because of his strong denunciation of Communism last Saturday at the World Eucharistic Congress at Munich.

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→ The Republic of the Congo's province of Katanga's Minister of Public Affairs, Evariste Kimba, says that Katanga might be interested in a future federation which would include Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi.

Tuesday, August 9

→ The Republic of the Congo's Premier Lumumba mobilizes his army, proclaims a state of emergency, and threatens to invade the secessionist province of Katanga.

→ The Soviet News Agency *Tass* reports that American pilot Francis Powers has pleaded guilty to a four-thousand-word indictment which accuses him of "active espionage" in the U-2 plane which was recovered by the Russians on May 1.

→ Secretary of State Herter "warns" the Soviet Union that the United States will act "with speed, force and unity" to counter any new Communist threat throughout the world.

→ The usually peripatetic Eleanor Roosevelt decides that a visit by her to Cuba would not relieve the strain of Cuban-American relations.

→ Alaskans vote to retain Juneau as the site of their state capital.

Wednesday, August 10

→ President Eisenhower informs his news conference that disarmament talks with the Soviet Union and its satellites are "very discouraging."

→ The United States Senate ratifies the Antarctica Treaty by a vote of sixty-six to twenty-one. This pact is supposed to make Antarctica neutral by banning nuclear tests and military installations. Britain, South Africa, Belgium, Nor-

way and Japan have previously ratified the pact. France, New Zealand, Australia and the Soviet Union are expected to ratify it.

→ Violent demonstrations take place in Leopoldville against the Republic of the Congo's Premier Lumumba.

→ A Chinese Communist *cultural delegation*, the Peking Opera Company, makes its North American debut at Vancouver, British Columbia.

→ Ships and planes wait in a two-hundred-mile circle in the Pacific Ocean, south of Hawaii, to recover a capsule from space. Discoverer XIII, an Atlas missile, which was launched today, is expected to eject a three-hundred-pound capsule, loaded with scientific instruments, within range of the planes. It is planned that the crew of one plane will snatch the capsule in flight by means of a trapeze arrangement.

Thursday, August 11

→ Cuba's Prime Minister Castro alleges that Spain's Generalissimo Franco has been used by the United States government to influence Spanish priests in Cuba to attack the Castro regime.

→ The Air Force and the Navy recover the first capsule from space. The capsule was ejected by the Atlas missile, Discoverer XIII, which was launched and orbited yesterday. A helicopter and frogman made the pickup from the sea, about three hundred and thirty miles northwest of Hawaii.

→ Attorney General William P. Rogers admits that he personally used persuasive powers to cause variety stores to end segregation at lunch counters in sixty-nine communities in the Southern States.

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Friday, August 12

→ United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjöld leads a detachment of two hundred and twenty Swedish soldiers, under the United Nations flag, on an invasion of Katanga province in the Republic of the Congo. The Katanga government extends a friendly welcome to the police force.

→ The former French territory of Chad becomes independent.

→ Air Force test pilot Major Robert M. White pilots a rocket-powered X-15 plane to a record height of 131,000 feet.

→ Echo I, a ten-story-high balloon satellite, is successfully launched into orbit from Cape Canaveral.

Saturday, August 13

→ The former French colony Ubangi-Shari becomes the independent Central African Republic.

→ President Yoon Bo Sun of South Korea announces that he will make no attempt to unite North and South Korea by force.

→ Vice President Nixon is opposed to the resumption by the United States of underground tests of nuclear weapons.

Sunday, August 14

→ The Belgian army evacuates the Congolese province of Katanga and leaves control of Elisabethville, the capital, in the hands of Swedish troops of the United Nations police force.

→ Senator John F. Kennedy travels to Hyde Park, New York for a successful attempt to win the personal indorsement of Eleanor Roosevelt for his presidential candidacy on the Democratic ticket.

Monday, August 15

→ President Eisenhower sends to the Senate the nomination of Army General Lyman L. Lemnitzer to be chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, succeeding Air Force General Nathan B. Twining.

→ The former French colony, the Equatorial Congo, becomes independent, with the name of the Congo Republic. Fulbert Youlon is premier.

→ East Germany Communist leaders admit that farmers are committing arson and sabotage as a means of protest against the collectivization of their farms.

→ The Republic of the Congo's Premier Lumumba decrees martial law for the Congo for a six-months period.

Tuesday, August 16

→ Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon testifies, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that Cuba "*now seems to be following a Communist line.*" He might in time even discover, and admit, that Khrushchev is a Communist.

→ After eighty-two years of British rule, Cyprus becomes independent. Greek-Cypriot Archbishop Makarios and Turkish-Cypriot Fazil Kutchuk are president and vice president, respectively, of the new nation. The first few minutes of independence are marked by terrorist action in the streets of Nicosia, the capital.

→ The Republic of the Congo's Premier Lumumba's police go on a rampage as they arbitrarily arrest Europeans and United Nations personnel in Leopoldville.

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Wednesday, August 17

→ Secretary of State Herter arrives in Costa Rica to take part in the sixth consultative assembly of the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States.

→ Indonesia severs diplomatic relations with The Netherlands because the Dutch refuse to leave West New Guinea.

→ The former French Territory of Gabon becomes an independent nation.

→ The Republic of the Congo's Premier Lumumba threatens to invade Katanga province with Ghanaian troops and his own troops, if the United Nations does not send neutral troops and observers to the secessionist province.

→ The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approves of seven hundred million dollars more for foreign aid, at the urging of Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon. One hundred million dollars is earmarked for restoring peace and stability in the six-weeks-old Republic of the Congo, and for other uses in Africa.

Thursday, August 18

→ President Eisenhower nominates General George Henry Decker to be Army Chief of Staff to succeed General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, who has been nominated to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, succeeding General Nathan B. Twining.

Friday, August 19

→ United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, tenders his resignation from his position, effective September 3.

→ President Eisenhower "regrets" the severity of the ten-year sentence given to U-2 spy pilot Francis Powers, by the Soviet judges who presided over a propaganda pageant, called a trial, in the Soviet Union.

→ The State Department announces that Francis Powers will continue to receive financial compensation while he is held in the Soviet Union, and the American government has no intention of prosecuting Powers (when and if he returns to the United States) "because it sees nothing in his conduct to warrant such prosecution."

→ An Air Force C-119 plane, flying over the Pacific, caught a space capsule by means of a trapeze arrangement strung from the plane. The eighty-five-pound capsule had been ejected from Discoverer XIV, an Atlas missile, as it orbited the earth for the seventeenth time.

Saturday, August 20

→ The Republic of the Congo's Premier Lumumba says he is willing to accept military aid from *any* country.

→ The Mali Federation (Senegal and Sudan) splits, as Sudanese Premier Modibo Keita and Senegalese Premier Mamadou Dia struggle for political control, and Keita is placed under house arrest by troops commanded by Dia.

→ United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld announces that India's High Commissioner to Pakistan, Rajeshwar Dayal, will succeed United Nations Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche as Hammarskjöld's personal representative in the Republic of the Congo.

A Review Of The News

→ At San Jose, Costa Rica the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States vote to sever diplomatic relations with, and to embargo all arms shipments, to the Dominican Republic. The foreign ministers find the Dominican Republic guilty of aggression against the Venezuelan régime of Communist Romulo Betancourt.

Sunday, August 21

→ Writing of the struggle against International Communism, Vice President Nixon says that "the battle in which we are engaged is *primarily one of ideas.*"

→ In Camaguey, Cuba a Roman Catholic mass is disrupted by Castro's militia when Monsignor Salvador Basulto, celebrant of the mass, says that the Catholic Church will never tolerate Communism.

→ Doctor Edward Teller, "father of the H-Bomb," says that continued weapons development would eventually save the United States billions of dollars as he believes we could make nuclear weapons and weapon-vehicles lighter and cheaper.

→ United States Ambassador to the United Nations Lodge wants the General Assembly to take up the question of Soviet occupation of Hungary when the assembly meets for its annual session September 20. It is four years since the Soviets ruthlessly crushed the "freedom revolt" in Hungary.

Monday, August 22

→ Oscar Hammerstein II, famous Broadway librettist and inveterate supporter of leftist fronts and causes, dies at the age of sixty-five.

→ The State Department charges that

Cuba is "establishing a training program for Communist agents and guerrillas to spread the Communist revolution throughout Latin America." These views are in a document distributed by the State Department to delegations at the Organization of American States meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Tuesday, August 23

→ Premier Tshombe of Katanga province in the Republic of the Congo charges that Mali troops in the United Nations police force have mutinied and committed violence against Congolese citizens.

→ It is reported from Moscow that former Soviet Politburo member and foreign minister Vyacheslav Molotov, recently Ambassador to Outer Mongolia, has been appointed as the Soviet Union's delegate to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

→ Premier Mamadou Dia of Senegal arrives in Paris to explain to French President de Gaulle the reasons for the Senegalese secession from the newly-formed Mali Federation. Sudanese Premier Modibo Keita blames the break-up on French military officers, stationed in Dakar.

→ President Eisenhower urges Congress to deprive the Dominican Republic of its extra-quota allocation of 322,000 tons of sugar in the United States market. The President gives as his reasons for acting so strongly the alleged Dominican moves of aggression and intervention against Communist Betancourt's Venezuelan régime.

Wednesday, August 24

→ Cuban Prime Minister Castro says that his régime will be "friends of the

A Review Of The News

Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China" and "friends of those who are our friends."

→ W. Averell Harriman leaves Paris for a "fact-finding" mission in Africa, on behalf of Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy.

→ Republican vice presidential candidate Lodge says that on major questions in the United Nations General Assembly "most delegates vote on the merit of the issue."

Thursday, August 25

→ The *Associated Press* reports that *Radio Caribe* in the Dominican Republic will begin broadcasting the daily report of the Soviet News Agency *Tass* on August 29.

→ Richard Arens, staff director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, is reported to be leaving the committee in order to accept a position as Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.

→ Secretary of State Herter says that it is strongly *indicated* that Cuba is willing to assist the Soviet Union in spreading Communism in the rest of the hemisphere.

Friday, August 26

→ Secretary of State Herter asks the Organization of American States to form a special investigating committee to study the truth of Cuban charges that the United States is preparing military aggression against Cuba.

→ Massachusetts Institute of Technology Professor Walter G. Whitman is appointed a science adviser to the State Department by Secretary of State Her-

ter. Doctor Whitman helped United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjöld organize the "atoms for peace" conference in Geneva in 1955.

→ American Representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Christopher H. Phillips, states that there is "no official knowledge" that the Communists are calling the shots for Congolese leaders.

→ Leftist author Pearl Buck predicts that the barriers between Communist China and the United States will probably disappear in the next five years.

→ The National Labor Relations Board rules that the Kohler Company of Wisconsin had refused to bargain in good faith during its six-year-long dispute with Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers Union.

→ The United States severs diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic.

Saturday, August 27

→ Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan says that even though the Soviet Union is not satisfied with the United Nations the Russians will continue to support it.

→ Congolese Army troops viciously attack and seriously wound eight American airmen in Stanleyville. United Nations Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche sends a "strong protest" to Congolese Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko.

→ Iranian Premier Manushar Eghbal resigns when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi criticizes the conduct of elections held earlier this month for the Majlis (the lower house of the Parliament). Mining and Industry Minister Sharif Emami is asked to form a new cabinet.

A Review Of The News

Sunday, August 28

→ Americans for Democratic Action endorse the candidacy of John F. Kennedy, the Democratic Party's presidential nominee.

→ The Senate confirms the appointment of James J. Wadsworth to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge as American Ambassador to the United Nations. Also confirmed is the appointment of Army General Lyman L. Lemnitzer to be chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, succeeding Air Force General Nathan Twining.

Monday, August 29

→ Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana praises the conduct of the Eisenhower-Herter-Lodge African policy of the past few years.

→ Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., is sworn in as the new United States Ambassador to Argentina.

→ Jordanian Premier Hazza Majali is assassinated by a bomb which kills at least nine others and wounds at least fifty in Amman.

→ Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia tells the American Bar Association that the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren "has reached a peak of usurpation of power."

Tuesday, August 30

→ Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy selects a four-man defense policy-making group to serve his administration if he wins the presi-

dency. The four men are Paul H. Nitze, David K. Bruce, Russell L. Gilpatric (all prominent in the Truman administration), and James A. Perkins, who was a member of the Gaither Committee which reported on defense to President Eisenhower in 1957.

→ Soviet Premier Khrushchev tells a delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, visiting in Moscow, that Japan could possibly recover the Southern Kurile Islands from the Soviet Union, if Japan broke off relations with the United States. The Soviet Union seized the Southern Kuriles after World War II.

→ Massachusetts Representative John W. McCormack reports that Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin, the National Security Agency employees who disappeared June 24, took "valuable cryptographic information" with them.

→ President Eisenhower appeals to the American Bar Association to help attain repeal of the Connally Reservation which limits United States adherence to the International Court of Justice.

Wednesday, August 31

→ The *New China News Agency* says that a three-woman delegation of Cuban revolutionary leaders has arrived in Peiping.

→ South Korean officials announce that they will press the United States to pay \$4,300,000,000 in rentals for land and buildings used by American forces since the Korean War.

To Be Continued

The remaining few pages of this number are given over to an attempt to supply a few smiles—or maybe even a weak laugh or two—to offset so large a dose of grim reporting. *The Review Of The News* for September will appear in the November issue, which will follow this one almost at once.

CONFETTI

Americans are getting stronger, according to *Changing Times*. Twenty years ago it took two people to carry ten dollars worth of groceries. Today a child can do it.

First voter: "I don't want to vote for any of the candidates. I don't know any of them."

Second voter: "I don't know what to do either. I know all of them."

Did you hear about the poor fellow who went to the race track without any money. He made a mental bet and lost his mind.

And two bookies, *Columbia Crew* informs us (while we're on this subject), were leaving the first church service they had attended in decades. One was overheard snapping at the other: "The word is 'Hallelujah,' stupid, not 'Hialeah!'"

Psychiatrist to despondent cannibal: "The trouble with you is you are fed up with humans."

We have just heard about the time a robber broke into the Paris studio of the painter Picasso, right while the artist was at work. When the French police asked later for a description of the robber, Picasso replied that fortunately he had been able to paint an excellent portrait of the intruder before the daring culprit got away. So the police took Picasso's painting with them for their identification needs, and proceeded promptly to arrest the Minister of Finance, a washing machine, and the Eiffel Tower.

And *Home Life* tells of the woman tourist who posed for a snapshot in

front of the fallen pillars of an ancient temple in Greece. "Don't get the car in the picture," she said, "or my husband will think I ran into the place."

A farmer wrote to a veterinarian for some free advice. "I have a horse," he said, "that sometimes walks normally and at other times has a decided limp. What shall I do?"

The vet replied: "The next time he walks normally—sell him."

Two girls were walking down the street when they noticed that a lone sailor had been following them for blocks. Finally one of the girls turned around angrily. "Now, look here, Sailor," she said. "You either quit following us or get another sailor."

Every dog we ever owned would chase automobiles, but this big bruiser we have now is the worst. These small foreign sports cars are his specialty. He not only chases the darn things. He catches 'em, and buries 'em in the back yard.

An old lady walked into the judge's office. "Are you the judge of reprobrates?" she asked.

"I am the judge of probate," he replied with a smile.

"Well, that's it, I expect," answered the visitor. "You see," she explained, "my husband died detested, left several infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

Hi, there, Glenn. Are these jokes too old, or too Young?

We are always glad to help out a good cause. On the following page, therefore, we reprint—exactly as it was received by us from an unidentified source—what seems to be an important announcement.

Your UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1945 by Alger Hiss

An Invitation to our **CANNIBAL CARNIVAL**

honoring our new African Members

to be held October 24 in

THE RIB ROOM OF THE SEVERD ARMS

MENU

Pate d'Enfant
Brisket of Missionary, au jus
Banana Leaves, Hollandaise
Pieds au beurre
Souffle des Nez
Lady Fingers

COMMUNITY SING (Bone up on these)

"I don't believe I've seen Ya since I danced
with you in Kenya"

"We salute you, dear old Congo with our
Voices Raised in Songo"

"Nothing could be Sweetah than to be with
you Nikita"

"When you wore a nose ring, a big yellow
nose ring, and I wore a bone in my hair"

A small jungle ensemble will play throughout
the evening — "The Men You Et"

The stimulating program for the evening
will be —

Jungle Tribal Chant by Rascal Peace

Welcome to the Planet by A. Knight, Mayor

Pledge to all Flags by Spud Livey

The Lumumba Rhumba danced by Eleanor
in pink tights accompanied on the tom-toms
by her three pups, Junior, Jimmie and Ellie.

Presentation of loving cup to our founder
Alger Hiss after which a toast will be drunk
to him with a glass of UNICEF

Rendition of the African Poem "How Now,
Mau Mau" by Woodland Burr Dick

Essay — "When all the world is tea-colored
I'm so ashamed to be me-colored"
by Mrs. B. Gorely

For reservations call Mrs. McFrenzy, INjustice 8-0000
or Mrs. Quartzner, VANquished 0-5160

URGENT NOTICE — Local members will be urged to join the U. N. VOLUNTEERS TO
ALLEVIATE HUNGER in the Congo. Especially young tender members are needed. This
is to be known as OPERATION YUM-YUM.

BULLETS

Thank God, they both can't win.

E. B. Volesky

* * *

One reason Americans won't go Communist is that when they hear the shout, "Workers Arise," they think it's time for the coffee break.

Jack Wessweman

* * *

The controversy is over ways to do bad things worse.

Glenn O. Young

* * *

Zoo visitors were amazed to see a cage, labeled "Coexistence," containing a lion and some lambs. The zoo director explained that there was no difficulty about it at all — "just add a few fresh lambs every now and then."

J. Kesner Kahn

* * *

Basic research is what I am doing when I don't know what I am doing.

Wernher von Braun

* * *

Man never recognizes a dictator in advance. To the average fellow, before the wedding, she seems no more than a sweet girl.

Pipe Dreams

* * *

It's all right to pull decisions out of a hat as long as you're wearing it.

Franklin P. Jones

* * *

The great tragedy of modern times is the growing eagerness to shed blood instead of sweat.

Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo

* * *

I don't want to find ways to live *with* Communism. I want to find ways to live *without* Communism.

The American Statesman

. . . due to the universal ignorance that is the natural result of universal education . . .

Sylwood O'Toole

* * *

I like work but it sure breaks up my day.

Phil Stone,

In "Let's Have Better Mottoes."

* * *

Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow ye diet.

William Gilmore Beymer

* * *

Whether you wind up with a nest egg or a goose egg depends a lot on the kind of chick you married.

Wall Street Journal

* * *

What of soul was left, I wonder, when the kissing had to stop?

Robert Browning

* * *

Where there is no vision, the people perish.

Proverbs XXIV, 18

* * *

Russian proverb: One can get used to everything, even to Hell.

They Ought To Know

* * *

If peace cannot be maintained with honor, it is no longer peace.

Lord John Russell

* * *

He cannot heal who has not suffered much,

For only Sorrow sorrow understands;
They will not come for healing at
our touch

Who have not seen the scars upon
our hands.

Edwin McNeill Poteat

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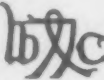
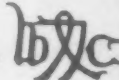
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